

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! they fold shall fly.
The sign of hope and triumph nigh."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1843.

MR. CALHOUN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Below we copy an article from the American Sentinel, Philadelphia, with the comments thereon by the editor of the Spectator, which we take to be intended as a reply to the various articles in the Van Buren papers of the country, declaring, in exulting terms, the intention of Mr. Calhoun to withdraw from the canvass for the nomination to the Presidency. The Van Buren tacticians know full well how effective is the report, if generally credited, that an individual is about to withdraw, in weakening him; and they have resorted to this trick for the purpose of driving Mr. Calhoun from the course, and leaving the track free to their favorite. The same and spiritless manner in which the friends of Mr. Calhoun submitted to the arrogant dictation of the Van Buren men in the organization of the House, certainly gave the latter reason to believe they could browbeat them and their favorite from the canvass and into the support of Mr. Van Buren; but, judging from the tone of the Spectator of Tuesday evening, they reckoned without their host. There is the spirit of resistance in its language, and we respect those who use it far more than we did while they were manifesting so much pusillanimity in the organization of the House. The Editor says:

"To grasp power by any and every means might sometimes be politic; but, in a free and enlightened country, whose whole system of government is based on a jealousy of power, he who seeks to engross it for his elevation, irrespective of the people and the Constitution, may be a very great politician, but prove also a very great simpleton. The people love virtue. They love disinterestedness and generosity. They love justice and the Constitution; but, above all, they love themselves. They cannot see with approbation a man seeking elevation by paths he himself has proscribed. They will ever doubt the man who seems to place the Constitution of his country as inferior to his ambition. They will not bear that they should be thrust aside in the creation of their Chief Magistrate; and the whole disposition of the Presidency be placed in the hands of irresponsible caucus leaders. Mr. Van Buren's friends may not see, or despise these truths, but they will make his steps to totter as he moves to the Presidency. If they had been true on the tariff question, and just on the organization of the National Convention, they would have placed him, where he ought to have been, above suspicion or reproach in seeking office, and at the head of a united party to attain it. As it is, they have scattered doubt and suspicion everywhere, and shrouded his prospects for the Presidency in the 'blackness of darkness.' They have armed the Whigs, and disarmed him, for this great contest."

But to the article to which we first alluded, and the comments of the Spectator thereon.

From the Philadelphia American Sentinel.

"MR. CALHOUN.

"We learn from Washington that there is no foundation for the rumor, so industriously circulated, that Mr. Calhoun has withdrawn, or is about to withdraw, from the field as a Presidential candidate. So far from it, his friends are as zealously urging his nomination as ever, and are not likely to relinquish their exertions, until the nomination shall be made at Baltimore. This, we presume, will be the case with the friends of all the other Democratic candidates. It is idle to imagine that the election of a Printer or Sergeant-at-Arms, determines who will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency."

From the Spectator.

"The above extract from the American Sentinel speaks what is certainly true. The election of its officers by the House of Representatives, may indicate the political or Presidential preferences of the individual members, and may show how stands the majority, but it by no means establishes the fact that this majority is to govern and control the will of the great body of the Democratic party."

"On the contrary, the proscriptive course of the majority, may be from a consciousness of weakness, or a want of policy or temper; but most assuredly it cannot show that the minority are intimidated and disarmed. Whether the National Convention will harmonize the party, or exasperate its differences, will be a matter very much dependent on its own action, and the principles of its organization. At all events, we feel authorized in saying to those who have been so busy in circulating the rumor, or in adopting the opinion, that the friends of the great Southern statesman have, or intend to withdraw him, from the field of selection, they most sadly deceive themselves. His friends act upon high and controlling principles and great measures, in supporting him; and until these are settled, and settled satisfactorily, they do not intend to yield to friend or foe."

This is no equivocal language; it is plain English, and we should think might be understood without the help of a dictionary. Now, Messrs. Van Buren men, be good enough to declare ex-

plicitly, aye or no; are you ready to go for a repeal of the tariff, or a surrender of the discriminating principle, or not? For this, we take it, is one of the "high controlling principles and great measures" referred to in the last sentence, which must be "settled, and settled satisfactorily," before Mr. Calhoun or his friends will "yield to friend or foe." We pause for a reply.

PRINCIPLES AND PARTIES.

The Charleston Mercury says: "We mean to support our principles, and when we find out what principles the Democratic party are going to support, we shall know better what sort of fellowship there is to be between us."

This is a severe sarcasm upon "the Democratic party;" but as just as it is severe. The party talk a good deal about their principles, but who knows what they are? For ourselves, we confess we are in the same predicament the Mercury is in; we have not yet found out what principles the party is going to support. Will the Globe, Richmond Enquirer, Pennsylvanian, Harrisburg Union, one or all of them, be so good as to inform us? We ask for information, and ask sincerely. And while they are about it, we hope they will be particular and explicit. We would like to know, first and foremost, whether the principle of protection, according to the present canons of the party,—the orthodox portion of it we mean, that is, the largest half of it,—is a democratic principle? We wish to know further, if protection, *per se*, be not a democratic principle, whether protection by discrimination is? Upon these two questions, some little doubt seems to prevail—that portion of the party which resides in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Indiana, believing that protection, *per se*, is the true democratic doctrine, and Mr. Van Buren's doctrine; while that portion of the party residing in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, &c., stoutly affirm that such a principle cannot be recognised as a part of the democratic creed; that it is rank heresy, and every man advocating it is a Whig or Federalist. In support of their creed or confession of faith, the first mentioned portion of the party quote Mr. Van Buren's Indiana letter and his vote for that "bill of abominations," the high Tariff of 1828. On the other hand, those who hold that the doctrine of protection is a rank federal doctrine, and not democratic, quote Mr. Van Buren's letter to a gentleman in Virginia, published not many weeks ago in the Richmond Enquirer. Both seem to have equal authority for their declarations, and we do not well see how either could convict the other of "damnable heresy and false doctrine."

We hear a great deal about "democracy," "the Democracy," &c.; what does it mean? What is "democracy"? We mean, what are its principles, its creed, its confession of faith? What measures does it propose to adopt, distinctive from those of the Whigs—those which have restored prosperity to the country, revived business, and given employment to American laborers? It is easy to talk in general, but we wish to come to particulars. If a man tells us that if we will perform a particular service for him he will do what is right—he may intend to do so, but we desire to know beforehand whether we have the same notions of what is right, so, if a man says he is a Democrat, the term is indefinite, and conveys no precise notion of what his principles are.

In the Georgia Legislature, on the 5th inst., Mr. King, (from the Committee on the State of the Republic,) to whom certain resolutions from the State of New Jersey were referred, on the subject of repudiation, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard the slightest breach of plighted faith, public or private, as a want of that moral principle upon which all obligation depends. That when any State of this Union shall refuse to recognise her great seal as the sufficient evidence of her obligation, she will have forfeited her station in the sisterhood of States, and will no longer be worthy of their confidence or respect.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the Governor of each of the United States, with a request that he will cause the same to be laid before the Legislatures thereof.

Exhumation of Commodore Porter's Remains.—The European papers give an account of the exhumation of Commodore Porter's remains, now on their way to Philadelphia.

"The U. S. brig Truxton having arrived at Constantinople, the exhumation of the remains of the late Commodore Porter, (whose valiant services to his country will ever live in our memory,) took place on the 14th of October, in the presence of all the foreign representatives of the courts of Europe at the Sublime Porte, the officers of the steamers and ships of war in port, and the Americans resident in Constantinople. The cap and sword of the deceased, over which the American flag was thrown, being placed on the coffin, the procession moved to the beach. The Intendant of Austria, the Ministers of Spain and Sardinia, and the Belgian, Swedish, and Neapolitan Chargés d'Affaires, held the pall. The Truxton and steamer carried their flags half-mast high, the former firing minute guns, and on her return to Zophane she fired seventeen guns as a salute, which were returned by H. M. steamer Devastation, and, without coming to an anchor, she proceeded on her homeward voyage.

PUNCHISMS.

CABINET TROUBLES.—It is now said that the recent rumors about Cabinet dissensions were not without cause—the trouble having originated in a strong desire expressed by the President's son that the message should be done into poetry. Judge Upshur suggested the difficulty of finding any rhyme for Texas, to which Mr. Robert Tyler promptly answered, "annex us." The President's countenance lighted up with an approving smile at this readiness, which was received with a contemptuous *pshaw!* by Mr. Spencer, to whom Mr. R. Tyler turned indignantly, assuring him that no Spencerian measure would be adopted. Some sharp repartees then passed, when the Secretary of the Treasury turned to the Secretary of the Navy and remarked that the lad's pertness was intolerable, especially as he did not really know a "hawk from a henshaw." The Secretary of the Navy took this as personal, and there was danger of a general misunderstanding, which, however, was happily allayed by the President's calling for some more Porter, when Mr. Robert Tyler gave as a toast, "Hon. Henry A. Wise. The solitary remaining member of the Corporal's Guard, like the 'lone star' of Texas, shines the brighter, that he has no rival in the political firmament." The band then played "here we meet too soon to part," and the party broke up in the utmost good feeling.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—A writer in the National Intelligencer promises a series of articles upon the propriety of giving the Smithsonian bequest for the confusion of knowledge to the National Institute of science. As Dr. Kitchener's first direction for cooking fish is, to catch them, we would suggest to the writer the propriety of procuring some Arkansas cat-fish before he undertakes to make his chowder.

ANOTHER WHIG VICTORY.—The municipal election of Boston took place on Monday last, and Locofocoism was driven out of every ward but the second and third. In the second ward, hitherto the rendezvous of Locofocos, the Whigs have nearly tied them. The first, eleventh, and twelfth wards, which have not hitherto been considered certain, have now wheeled into the ranks of the Whig wards, and stand all right. The votes for Mayor stood: Brimmer 4,876; Savage 2,241; scattering 169. Leaving a majority for the Whig candidate, Hon. Martin Brimmer, over all other candidates, of 2,464. Last year his majority over all others was 1,949; leaving a net Whig gain from last year of 515. The aldermen are all Whigs. Out of 48 members of the common council, the Locos have only four. Two vacancies in the second ward remain to be filled.

It was currently reported yesterday evening that M. St. Clair Clarke, Esq., late Clerk of the House of Representatives, had been, on that day, nominated to the Senate by the President, as Sixth Auditor.

A passenger from the South has furnished us with the following schedule of the rates of fare from New Orleans to this city:

SOUTHERN ROUTE.	
New Orleans to Mobile, steamboat	\$8 00
Mobile to Montgomery, Ala., do	8 00
Montgomery to Charleston, S. C., R. R., S. and S. B.	22 00
Charleston to Weldon, N. C., S. B. and R. R.	13 00
Weldon to Washington, railroad	10 75
	\$61 75

Time eight to ten days.

WESTERN ROUTE.	
New Orleans to Wheeling	\$30 00
Wheeling to Washington	13 00
	\$43 00

Time about the same.

We learn that the State of Kentucky has provided for the January interest of her bonds, by a deposit for its payment in the Bank of America, in New York.

FROM OREGON.—We learn from the St. Louis Gazette that ten men, who left with Lieut. Fremont for Oregon last spring, reached that city on Sunday last. They bring a very unfavorable account of their expedition, having been compelled, for a portion of the time, to subsist on horse flesh. The letters forwarded by Lieut. Fremont were lost, and those sent by the Oregon emigrants were left at Weston for publication. Eight of the emigrants had died from the hardships to which they were exposed. The Government surveying company will return about the 1st of January, by the way of the Yellow Stone. On the 16th of September, they surveyed Great Salt Lake, supposed to empty into the Pacific, and computed its length to be 280 miles, and its breadth 100. They were not molested by the Indians, except at the head of the North Fork, on which occasion the sight of a twelve pound howitzer soon caused the savages to desert from all hostile movements. They were left by the men who returned, at Fort Hall, in the Oregon Territory—one of the forts belonging to the Hudson Bay Company.

A letter from Paris to the New York True Sun says—"The rumor has reached us that Mr. Everett is to be recalled. I sincerely hope, for the honor of the country, it will not prove correct. If he is to be removed, his successor should supersede him on the spot. The great interests of the United States, at the present time particularly, should not be left for a moment in the hands of a Charge, particularly when he is young and inexperienced in diplomacy. Mr. Irving goes back to Madrid in a day or two."

LATE FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival of the brig Robert Bruce at Savannah, dates have been received from Havana to the 25th ult. The Diario of the 24th, contains an edict of the new Governor, Don Leopoldo O'Donnell, of much importance to travellers, and of which the correspondent of the Savannah Republican thus speaks:

"One of the acts of the Governor, published to-day, is of no little importance to foreigners visiting the island. All who have been here will recollect, that notwithstanding the regularity of their passports, a certain permit, based upon a security having been given for their correct conduct during one year, had to be taken out before passengers could land—causing frequently delays of three to forty-eight hours. More recently, very annoying forms were exacted before a passport could be obtained to proceed to the interior. The abuses too of the subordinates, under the operation of these laws, were flagrant and oppressive. In future, let the traveller remember always to bring a passport issued or verified by a Spanish Consul; without which, they will be sure to be fined \$10 to \$25, and probably subjected to other inconveniences—that when the adjutant of the week has examined (which he will do on board as soon as the vessel enters the harbor,) and found correct the passports of the passengers, they will be allowed to go on shore to seek their friends, being obliged within twenty-four hours to present themselves at the office of the Secretary of the Government, to obtain those permits which until now have been made the prerequisite to disembarking—that foreign travellers, desirous of proceeding to the interior of the island, for a period not exceeding four months, can obtain a license to that effect by a memorial to the Governor, countersigned by the Consul of his nation, with the customary security, &c., (which, by the bye, will not be too rigidly scrutinized, I suspect,) as formerly. The above intelligence I hope you will disseminate as widely as possible."

NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

There is not within the boundaries of the United States a region of country possessing so many great natural advantages as Northwestern Virginia, that is so little known and appreciated beyond her own borders. With a soil of surpassing fertility, embracing almost every variety required for the production of all the different grains and fruits that may be successfully cultivated in the United States, she possesses a most delightful and salubrious climate, and in the noble rivers which traverse this favored region in every direction unrivalled facilities are presented for transporting the teeming products of the soil to a ready and profitable market. Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, a short time previous to his decease, passed through Northwestern Virginia, and, in his remarks upon the country, used the following language:

"The country that enjoys a salubrious climate, produces in perfection all the breadstuffs, the vegetables, the meats, beef, pork, mutton, butter, cheese—is rich in minerals, fuel, and water power—in a word, a country combining in itself all the capacities for feeding cheaply and bountifully a dense population, with all the facilities and resources for manufacturing, must be the best country; and, says he, Western Virginia has all these advantages." Every intelligent traveller that has visited Western Virginia, and passed through the interior of the country, will concur in opinion with the lamented author of the above extract. A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, who had traversed the country with an observing eye, remarks that "the riches of the country are continually gushing out at every pore on the western side, yet there is a certain indefinable something wanting to give a cheerful aspect to one of the finest sections of country in the world."—*Wheeling Gazette.*

CLIPPINGS.

The British Army and Navy.—A London correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper states that a considerable augmentation of the British navy, as well as of the army, has been resolved upon by the ministers of the Queen. According to some reports, 10,000 or even 20,000 additional men are likely to be added to the latter, and some few thousand to the former.

The Troops in Ireland.—A London correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper says, "the Government are concentrating a strong force in and near Ireland. About 25,000 effective troops, besides a large number of enrolled pensioners and police, are available for the national defence, and several infantry regiments and battalions of the guards are held in readiness at Liverpool and London, to proceed at an hour's notice." With the facilities afforded by steamboats and railroads, there is very little chance in the present day of a successful rebellion in Ireland."

Nemours and Bordeaux.—A London letter says: "The visit of the Duke de Nemours has reference, it is said, to the doings of the young pretender, although it is asserted in other quarters to be a mere return visit of courtesy to our Queen, the Prince and Princess not having been present at the festivities of Eu. The contrast between the reception of the two cousins is very marked, every attention being shown to Nemours, while Bordeaux is looked upon coldly."

Bankruptcy in England exists to a far greater extent than in the United States. Firms have gone down within the last twelve months with an indebtedness of \$60,000,000.

A London paper says that the trains have been running regularly on the atmospheric railway from Dalkey to Kingstown, with great speed and precision, and it is intended to extend the line to Bray.

The Sandwich Islands.—During the last year the additions to the Sandwich Island churches have amounted to 5,296, as appears by the annual report just received. The whole population of the Islands is 120,000, of which 30,000 are now members of the churches.

A sculptor named Cox has nearly ready for exhibition in New Orleans a splendid monument, commemorative of the fall of the Alamo, hewn from white stone taken from the ruins of the fortress. It bears the names of Travis, Crockett, Bowie, and Bonham.

The Philadelphia police have discovered in that city an apparatus used for counterfeiting bank notes. The apparatus is believed to be worth from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and was stolen about three years ago from Mr. Mason, a bank note engraver.

LOCAL NEWS.

Dr. Page's Lecture.—We had the pleasure, and pleasure it was, of listening to this gentleman's lecture, before the Capitol Hill Institute, upon the subject of Acoustics, or the science of sound. The meeting was crowded to an inconvenient degree, but those who were compelled to stand up manifested no impatience. The lecturer added, to a perfect acquaintance with his subject, the happiest facility of imparting instruction in that easy, Franklinian style, which discards all unnecessary technicalities, and seeks only to array truth in the simplest garb. We wish the literary association continued success, and a more convenient hall for their meetings.

Mammoth Brother Jonathan.—We have received from Gideon Brooke, Pennsylvania avenue, next door to Beers's Temperance Hotel, an extra double number of the Brother Jonathan Pictorial Sheet, for the holidays. The engravings are English, and upwards of one hundred in number. The dimensions of the paper are 72 by 48 inches. It can be purchased at the low price of eighteen cents.

Graham's Magazine, for January, 1844.—The embellishments are superior to any that we have yet seen in the monthlies. The first is "Harry," a picture of a playful child. The next is the "Hawking Party," a splendid engraving, by Rawden, Wright, and Hatch. Last, but not least, the title page for 1844, an exquisite plate, drawn and engraved expressly for this Magazine, by W. T. Tucker, and in point of mechanical execution will compare favorably with any publication of the day. The reading matter is of the most interesting kind.

Birthright, a novel, by Mrs. Gore. **Adventures of Laurentini in search of his Father**, a French romance, by the author of "the Chevalier Faublas," &c.

We have now before us as handsome a lot of cigars, sent us by Mr. France, on 7th street, as we have ever examined, and we profess to be somewhat of a connoisseur in such things. There are in the lot eighteen different brands, all favorites, and any of which, we believe, will give satisfaction. But what shall we say of the one we are now smoking—a genuine "Pescadores"—rich as nectar, and as pure as amber. Try them; you can't fail to be satisfied.

Theatre—Italian Opera.—It will be seen that the manager has made an engagement with the above artistes, and that they will make their first appearance before a Washington audience this evening in the opera of "Il Puritani." From the favorable reception of them in the northern cities, we anticipate for our citizens a rich musical treat during their engagement.

Animal Magnetism.—This is the last evening of the experiments of Mr. Webster, at the Assembly rooms. Go and see them, and make up your minds as to truth or falsity of the subject.

Exhibition of Statuary—Trial of Christ.—This truly impressive exhibition is now open at Apollo Hall. From the arrangement of the group, it is calculated to strike the beholder with awe and veneration. The moment of the trial that it is intended to represent should be kept in view by the spectator, in order to appreciate its merits, and account for the gestures and particular expression on the face of each figure, which is so admirably in accordance with its character and feeling at the time. It will remain in town for several days, and our citizens will doubtless embrace the opportunity to witness it.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

DECEMBER 15, 1843.

INDIAN QUEEN (BROWN'S) HOTEL.

Dr. H. Brooke, Dr. T. C. Washington, John Candler and lady, Thomas B. Turner, John A. Turner, Md.; John K. Cabanis, Henry O. McKee, W. Crow, C. Baker, P. T. Chandler, Chas. J. Hawkins, Va.; E. L. Washington, Ky.; Henry Lefman, B. B. Grinnel, N. Y.; Thomas H. Blount, N. C.; E. M. Leonard, Richmond.

CITY (FULLER'S) HOTEL.

Peyton A. Southall, Baltimore; James Carpenter, Maine.

EUROPEAN (GALABRUN'S) HOTEL.

Signor Calvert and lady, Signor Peruzzi, of the Italian opera.

TEMPERANCE (BEERS'S) HOTEL.

J. M. Bay, Harrisburg; J. B. Laffaw, Boston; S. M. Parsons, Brooklyn; E. R. Dike, Haverhill.

VIRGINIA (SWEETING'S) HOTEL.

B. Carter, C. Nickerson, Baltimore; W. Shaw, Tenn.; G. Furr, T. E. Diggs, Va.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN.

DECEMBER 15, 1843.

ARRIVED.

Packet sch'r l'Envoy, Wood, Baltimore, via Alexandria, D. C., to E. & J. F. Pickrell, and freight for the District.
Packet sch'r L. L. Sturges, Baker, New York, via Alexandria, D. C., to F. & A. H. Dodge, and freight for the District.

Dr. Rev. JAMES KNOX will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church, New York avenue, tomorrow at 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. The public generally are invited to attend. doc 16—3t

NATIONAL THEATRE—A CARD.—The lessee of the above establishment has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Washington and vicinity, that he has effected an engagement with the celebrated Italian Opera troupe, from Havana, whose performances, both in Philadelphia and New York, have been attended by the most fashionable and crowded audiences. They will appear on Saturday evening, the 16th inst. in Bellini's grand opera of **IL PURITANI.**